







Borough of Chorley.

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Medical Officer of Health's

# ANNUAL REPORT,

1925.

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CHORLEY:  
ALFRED HILL, PRINTER, LIVESEY STREET.



# BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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### STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

H. E. MIDDLEBROOKE,  
L.M.S.S.A. (London), D.P.H. (Liverpool).

*Sanitary Inspector :*

WM. HEAPS, CERT. R.S.I., M.I.C.S.

*Assistant Sanitary Inspector :*

JOHN HILLSLEY, CERT. R.S.I., CERT. R.S.I. MEAT AND FOODS.

*Health Visitors :*

A. A. WALSH, C.M.B., Cert. R.S.I.

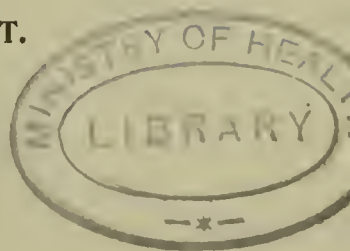
G. WOODS, C.M.B.

*Sanitary Office Clerk :*

R. HEAPS.

*Medical Officer of Health's Clerk :*

H. PATTERSON.



# BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

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MAYOR - COUNCILLOR ARNOLD GILLETT.

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## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

ALDERMAN ASHTON, J.	ALDERMAN HEALD
„ FEARNHED, J.P.	„ HODKINSON, J.P.
„ GREGORY	„ SHARPLES
„ HINDLE, J.P.	„ *STONE, J.P.

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COUNCILLOR ADSHEAD	COUNCILLOR HALL
„ †ASHTON, E.	„ HATTERSLEY
„ BAXENDALE	„ HODGKINSON
„ BURGESS	„ KERSHAW
„ BUTTERFIELD	„ DR. LEA
„ DR. CRISP	„ MARSDEN
„ CUNLIFFE	„ MRS. MARSDEN
„ FIELDEN	„ SANDHAM
„ FREWIN	„ SMITH, R.
„ GENT	„ SMITH, W.
„ MRS. GILLETT	„ TATTERSALL
§COUNCILLOR WILCOCK.	

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### *Co-opted Members of Maternity and Child Welfare Committee:*

MRS. THRELFALL	MISS HIBBERT
„ T. BRINDLE	„ SEDGWICK

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TOWN CLERK - JNO. MILLS

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\*Chairman Sanitary Committee.

†Chairman Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

§Chairman Housing and Town Planning Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
2 & 4, ST. THOMAS'S SQUARE,  
CHORLEY,

APRIL, 1926.

**TO THE CORPORATION OF CHORLEY.**

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have very much pleasure in presenting to you my Report for the year 1925, upon the Health and Sanitary Administration of your Borough.

In view of a Circular received from the Minister of Health (Circular 648) I am directed by the Minister to prepare this year a survey report, that is to say, the report will be in more detail than has been the case for the past four years.

The Report will be divided under the following headings :—

- (1) Natural and Social Conditions of the Borough.
- (2) General Provision of Health Services in the Borough.
- (3) Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.
- (4) Housing.
- (5) Inspection and Supervision of Food.
- (6) Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.
- (7) Maternity and Child Welfare.

## (1) NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

The total area of your Borough covers 3,614 acres. It is situated on elevated ground, gradually sloping from North to South about 100 feet and from East to West some 200 feet.

The mean average is some 310 feet above the sea level.

The West end of the Borough is some 10 miles from the sea in a direct line to Hesketh Bank.

The sub-soil is mainly clay interspaced with gravel and sand in places.

The Climate is temperate, prevailing winds West direct from the sea.

The total Rainfall for the year shewn in Table (I) was 37.35", the number of days on which rain fell was 204, and the highest rainfall in one day was 1.39" on November 7th.

The highest temperature during the year was in July when 86 degrees Fah. was registered, and the lowest was in November when 23 degrees Fah. was registered.

The average Rainfall for the years 1921 to 1925 is :—  
37.67"

The wettest months were February and September, and the driest, March and June, rain only falling on one day in the month of June.

## POPULATION.

The Population of your Borough at the Census, 1921, was 30,591 and is estimated to the middle of 1925 to be 31,670.



## **OCCUPATIONS.**

The principal Occupations of your Borough are Cotton Weaving, Spinning and Bleaching, Coal Mining, Motor Works, Wagon Building, Floor Cloth Works, Wood Turning, and several other smaller industries dependent upon the foregoing such as frame works for cotton weaving, etc.

In the cotton industry a big percentage of female labour is employed. A large percentage of the Population is of the artisan class occupied in the various trades named. Although the conditions under which the present time workers are employed, viz., the dampness of the Weaving Sheds, I have not noticed any particular diseases attributable to this, with the exception of Rheumatism, but this disease does not exist to any very great extent. These occupations are carried on for the most part under normally hygienic conditions.

## **NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.**

The number of Inhabited houses at the Census, 1921, was 6,944.

The number of Families or separate occupiers of these houses at the Census, 1921, was 6,973.

## **RATEABLE VALUE.**

The Gross Rateable Value of your Borough is £218,804. The Net Rateable Value is £159,023, and the sum represented by 1d. rate is £603.

## **POOR LAW RELIEF, ETC.**

The Poor-Law Institution is situated in the East Ward of your Borough and has accommodation for 110 patients in the Infirmary and 202 in the Workhouse : in addition there is a Cottage Home at West View where 15 children can be accommodated.

The total out-relief disbursed to recipients in the Borough during 1925 was £3,963.

In addition to the Infirmary there is a Voluntary Hospital in your Borough situated in Gillibrand Street.

During the period under review, 1921-1925, there have been no exceptional cases of Sickness or invalidity in your Borough, with the exception of an outbreak of Para-Typhoid Fever in the latter part of 1924, when between September 20th and December 16th, 57 cases were reported to me, and out of this number 3 Deaths occurred. The outbreak was definitely traced to the milk supply, and under the Sanitary Officer's order a special report was issued by myself, and the Ministry of Health held an inquiry into the same.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

			Total		Male		Female
Births in 1925	...	...	549	...	289	...	260
Deaths in 1925	...	...	394	...	199	...	195

Per 1,000 of population.

Mean of 5 years	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births
1895-1899 ...	31.0	21.4	1.17	204
1900-1904 ...	28.0	17.8	0.90	175
1905-1909 ...	26.3	15.5	0.91	146
1910-1914 ..	23.6	15.0	0.88	140
1915-1919 ...	17.3	15.2	0.95	110
1920-1924 ...	20.0	12.4	0.62	106
Year				
1924 ...	17.4	12.7	0.50	104
1925 ...	17.3	*12.4	0.66	103
Increase or decrease in 1925 on Mean of 5 years 1920-24...	-2.7	Nil.	× 0.04	—3
Previous year ...	—0.1	—0.3	× 0.16	—1

\*Standardizing factor 1.048: Corrected death-rate=13.0 per 1,000

## BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

During the year 549 Births were registered in your Borough as against 548 in the previous year. These Births were made up of 289 males and 260 females as against 270 males and 278 females in the previous year. The total number of illegitimate children born in the Borough during the year was 16 (11 males and 5 females) as against 23 in 1924. These children are included in the above totals. From these figures the Birth Rate in your Borough for 1925 works out to be 17.3 per 1,000 population as against 17.4 for 1924, shewing a nett loss of 0.1 per 1,000 population, and a nett loss on the mean of five years (1920 to 1924) of 2.7 per 1,000 population.

The Birth Rate for the whole of England and Wales for 1925 is 18.3 as against 18.8 in 1924. It will thus be seen that your Birth Rate is 1.0 lower than the average, as against 1.4 in the previous year.

The Birth Rate in 157 smaller towns adjusted populations 20,000 to 50,000 is 18.3 per 1,000 population. Here again your Birth Rate is 1.0 lower than the average. (See Table III).

The Graph of Birth Rates which I have prepared shows the mean average of each period of five years from 1895 to 1925. Up to the middle of 1925 I have estimated the population of the various Wards in the Borough to be as follows :—

Ward		Estimated Population 1925.		Estimated Population 1924.
North	...	5005	...	4955
South	...	7285	...	7205
East	...	11230	...	11182
West	...	8170	...	8148
Total	...	31,670	...	31,490

Based on these figures as above, I have calculated the Birth Rates in the various Wards to be as follows :—

Ward	No. of Births.			Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	
	1925	1924		1925	1924
North	96	111	...	19.18	20.3
South	137	143	...	18.80	19.8
East	185	171	...	16.47	15.3
West	131	123	...	16.03	15.0

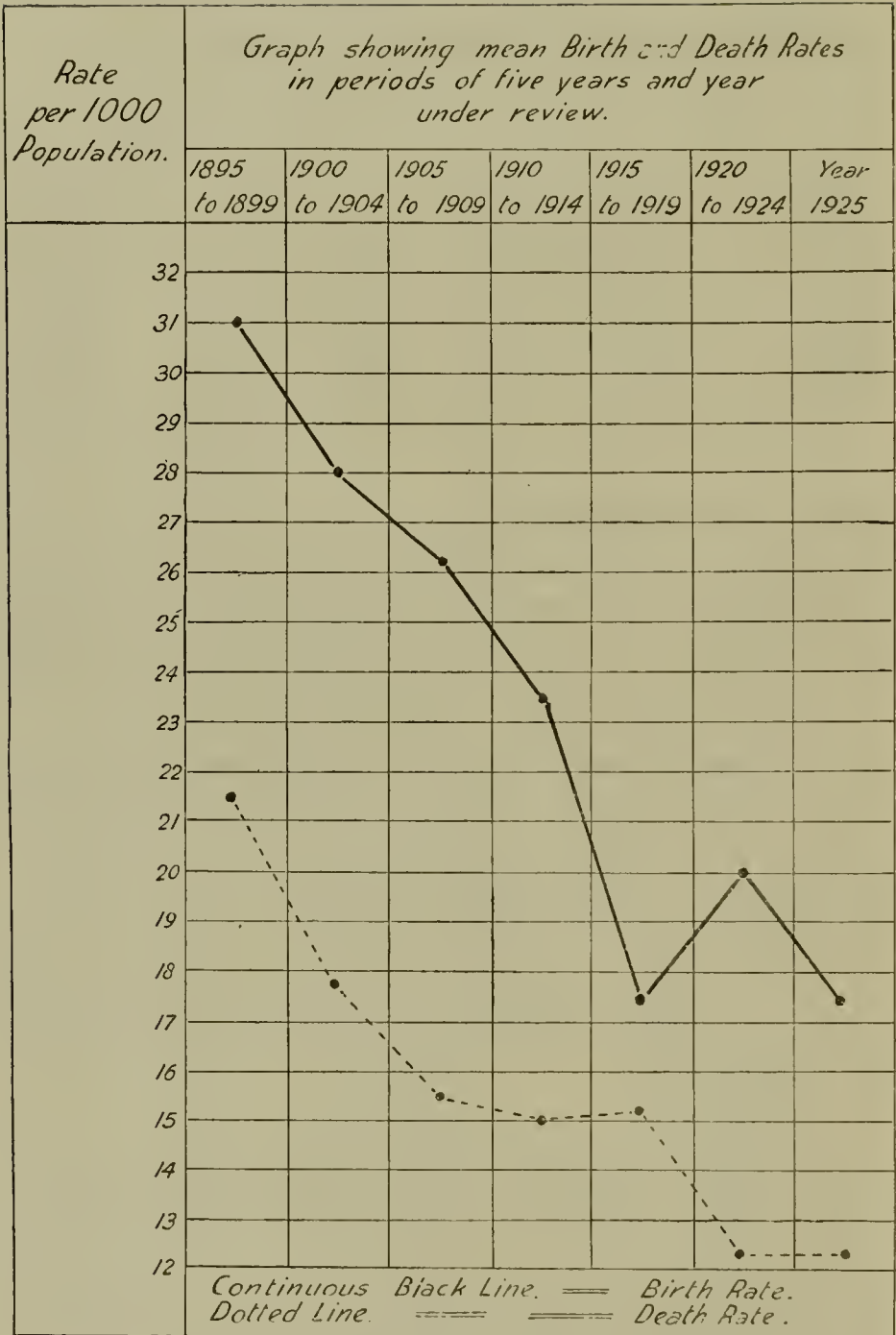
## DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

The total number of Deaths belonging to your district at all ages was 394 for the year 1925, as against 399 in 1924. These Deaths were made up of 199 males and 195 females, as against 399 (193 males and 206 females) in 1924, a nett decrease of 5.

The Death Rate calculated from these figures is 12.4, as against 12.7 for 1924, a nett decrease of 0.3 per 1,000 population. The mean Death Rate of the previous 5 years was exactly the same *i.e.*, 12.4 per 1,000 population, as against 15.2 for the mean of the previous 5 years (1915 to 1919).

For the whole of England and Wales the Death Rate in 1925 was 12.2 and for 1924 it was exactly the same *i.e.*, 12.2 per 1,000.

In 157 smaller towns (adjusted population 20,000 to 50,000) the Death Rate for 1925 was 11.2 per 1,000 population, and for 1924 it was exactly the same. It will thus be seen that the Death Rates throughout the whole of the country were stationary, but the Death Rate of your Borough dropped 0.3 per 1,000 population. (See the Graph for the mean Death Rate in 5 year periods, 1895 to 1925).



The following Table shews the Death Rates for each quarter of the year and the corresponding quarter for 1924.

	1st Qr.		2nd Qr.		3rd Qr.		4th Qr.	
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
Number of Deaths...	122	127	91	108	81	69	100	92
Death Rate ...	15.4	15.8	11.4	10.5	10.2	8.7	12.5	12.0

Below will be found the number of Deaths in each Ward and the Death Rate per 1,000 population for 1925 and 1924.

Ward.	Number of Deaths.				Death Rate per 1,000 Population.			
	1925.		1924.		1925.		1924.	
North ...	47	...	57	...	9.4	...	11.5	
South ...	92	...	99	...	12.6	...	10.5	
East .	146	...	125	...	13.0	...	11.1	
West ...	109	...	118	...	13.3	...	14.3	

Once more it will be seen that the highest rate was in West Ward, but of the Deaths which occurred in the Chorley Hospital (a death is always registered and assigned to the premises on which it occurred) and numbered 16 are taken out, this brings the Death Rate in West Ward to 11.3 per 1,000 of the population.

Influenza accounted for 16 Deaths as against 23 the previous year. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system 21 as against 16 in the previous year. Other Tubercular diseases caused death in 8 cases and Cancer occasioned 37 Deaths as against 35 in the previous year. Cerebral Hæmorrhage 23 as against 27, Heart Disease 33 as against 37, Arterio Sclerosis 25 as against 20, Bronchitis 25 as

against 36. Pneumonia (all forms) 35 as against 28. Nephritis 15 as against 21, Suicide 5 as against 4, and Violence occasioned 8 deaths as against 9 in 1924.

There were 57 deaths under 1 year of age, 41 deaths in 1 to 5 years, 9 deaths 5 to 15 years, 8 deaths 15 to 20 years, 42 deaths 20 to 45 years, 113 deaths 45 to 65 years and 124 deaths 65 years and over.

The Zymotic diseases accounted for the following deaths, Measles 11, Whooping Cough 15, Diphtheria 2.

The causes of death at all ages and in the various wards are shewn on the accompanying table.



# CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS AND WARDS, 1925.

CAUSES.	At all Ages	AGE GROUPS													WARDS			
		Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	North	South	East	West	
Measles ... ..	11	2	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	
Whooping Cough ... ..	15	6	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	9	2	
Diphtheria ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Influenza ... ..	16	2	...	...	...	1	2	..	...	1	2	4	4	1	3	10	2	
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	21	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	6	4	6	1	5	9	4	3	
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	1	2	
Cancer ... ..	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	21	12	4	5	23	5	
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Diabetes ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	1	1	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ... ..	23	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	5	3	11	4	
Heart Disease ... ..	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	15	12	1	9	10	13	
Arterio Sclerosis ... ..	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	21	1	9	11	4	
Bronchitis ... ..	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	13	2	7	9	6	
Pneumonia ... ..	35	9	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	7	8	3	8	11	13	
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ... ..	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	5	2	4	1	8	
Accidents and Diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Congenital Debility, Malformation and Premature Birth ... ..	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	8	
Suicide ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	
Other Deaths from Violence ... ..	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	..	...	4	4	
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	61	5	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	5	13	29	9	15	19	18	
Causes Ill-defined or unknown ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	3	1	2	1	...	2	
Totals ... ..	394	57	21	6	6	8	6	3	8	20	22	113	124	47	92	146	109	

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Under this heading are included the deaths only of infants under 1 year of age.

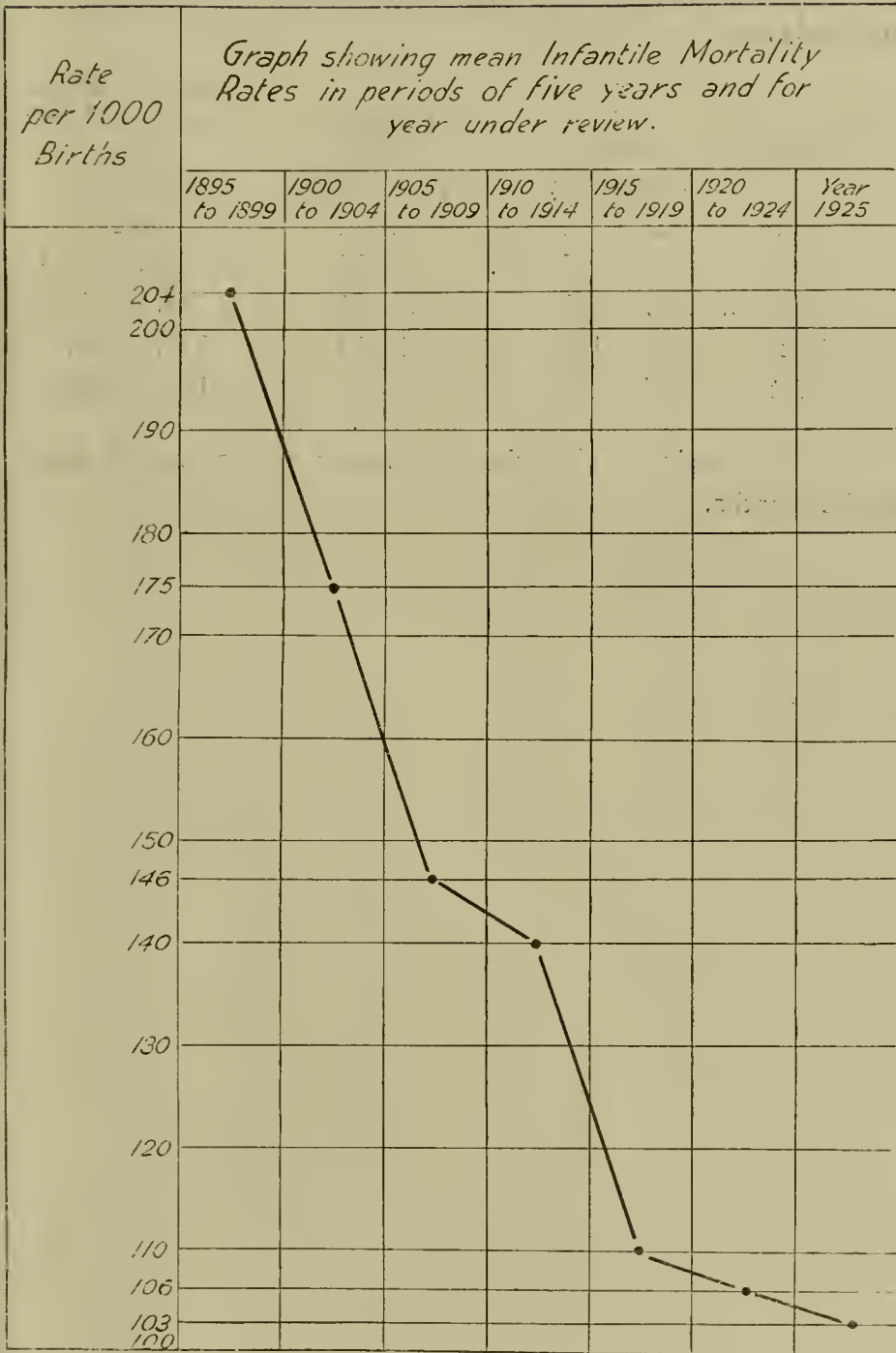
The total deaths under this heading for 1924 was 57 as against 56 in the previous year. Of this number 5 were of illegitimate children.

The Infantile Death Rate I have calculated at 103 per 1,000 Births, as against 102 per 1,000 Births in the previous year. The last twelve years' Infantile Mortality Rates for your Borough are shewn below:—

Year.		Infantile Mortality Rate.	
1914	...	149	per 1,000 Births.
1915	...	132	„ „
1916	...	113	„ „
1917	..	112	„ „
1918	...	108	„ „
1919	...	92	„ „
1920	...	124	„ „
1921	...	91	„ „
1922	...	120	„ „
1923	...	92	„ „
1924	...	102	„ „
<b>1925</b>	...	<b>103</b>	„ „

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole of England and Wales for the whole of 1925 was 75 per 1,000 births as against 75 for 1924.

In 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London, the rate for 1925 was 79 per 1,000 births as against 80 in 1924. In 157 Smaller Towns (population 20,000 to 50,000) the rate was 74 as against 71 per 1,000 births for 1924.



The following Table shews the Infantile Death rate split up into Wards :—

Ward	Births			Infantile Deaths			Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	
	1925	1924		1925	1924		1925	1924
North ...	96	111	...	6	11	...	62.6	99.1
South ...	137	143	...	13	16	...	94.9	111.8
East ...	185	171	...	22	15	...	117.9	87.7
West ...	131	123	...	16	14	...	122.1	113.8

The following Table shews the ages and causes of these Infantile Deaths.

# AGES AND CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS, 1925.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1 and under 2 weeks	2 and under 3 weeks	3 and under 4 weeks	Total Deaths under 1 month	1 and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 9 months	9 and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	9
Gastro Enteritis ...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	7
Acute Indigestion ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Premature Birth ...	7	1	2	2	12	...	1	...	...	13
Weakness from Birth ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Heart Disease ...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	5
Anæmia ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Thrush ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Misadventure (want of attention at birth) ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	10	3	5	3	21	9	4	11	12	57

Of these Deaths 10 occurred under 1 week, 3 under 2 weeks, 5 under 3 weeks, and 3 under 4 weeks, or 21 under 1 month. Nine deaths occurred under 3 months, 4 under 6 months, 11 under 9 months, and 12 between 9 and 12 months.

The principal causes of the Deaths are Premature Birth 13, Pneumonia 9, Whooping Cough 6, Measles 2.

## **(2) GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.**

### **HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS.**

There is no Hospital in your Borough for Tuberculosis. There is, however, a Hospital for this Disease at Heath Charnock under the control of the Lancashire County Council, who undertake the responsibility for providing sanatorium and hospital accommodation for tubercular cases occurring in your Borough.

### **MATERNITY HOSPITAL.**

There is no purely Maternity Hospital in your Borough, but your Authority have completed arrangements whereby maternity cases which are not in a position to be treated in their own homes can have a bed in the Borough of Blackburn Maternity Hospital and also in the Poor-Law Infirmary at Eaves Lane. No cases have been sent into either of these Institutions during the year.

### **COMPLICATED MATERNITY CASES REQUIRING SURGICAL TREATMENT.**

For these you have made arrangements for accommodation in the Chorley Hospital, and 9 cases were treated in this Institution during 1925.

### **CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.**

There is no Hospital set apart in your Borough for children, but the Chorley Hospital have wards set apart in their Hospital for children, and use of this is made by the Local Authority.

## FEVER HOSPITAL.

Your Fever Hospital is provided for by the Joint Hospital Board : the districts served by it are ;—

Chorley Borough.

The Urban Districts of Leyland and Adlington.

The Rural District of Chorley.

All these areas are joint contributors and are joint users.

The Hospital is situated at Heath Charnock in the Chorley Rural District area, about three miles from the centre of your Borough. It is built upon high ground and consists of two wards of eight beds each, two wards of six beds each, and four wards of two beds each, making a total of 36 beds, each bed having at least 2,000 cubic feet air space.

There is also an administrative block, disinfecting block, and block with steam disinfecter, wash house, boiler house, laundry and stables. Attached to the Hospital is a small Sewage Works dealing with its own sewage upon the principle of Chemical precipitation and Sand-filtration.

The following number of Infectious Diseases were treated in the Hospital during 1925.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Measles.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	T. B. Enteritis.	Totals.
Chorley Borough ...	32	*9	*1	2	1	0	45
Chorley R.D.C. ...	30	4	0	0	0	1	35
Adlington U.D.C. ...	6	2	0	0	0	0	8
Leyland U.D.C. ...	24	0	1	0	0	0	25
Totals ...	92	15	2	2	1	1	113

\* One case of Diphtheria proved a negative case and the Enteric case was admitted for observation and also proved negative on Bacteriological examination.



There were 8 Deaths in the Hospital during the year, 2 of which were residents of your Borough, and were occasioned by Diphtheria.

Adjoining the Isolation Hospital, but quite separate, is a Sanatorium administered by the Lancashire County Council containing 30 beds. Both the Isolation Hospital and the Sanatorium are supervised by the same Medical Officer and Matron, but the Nursing Staffs are kept quite separate. The patients are removed from their homes to the Fever Hospital by a Motor Ambulance kept at the Hospital.

### **SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.**

No Smallpox accommodation has been provided by the Joint Hospital Board at their Hospital at Heath Charnock and your Authority have made arrangements for 5 beds to be provided for you, in case of need, at the Borough of Blackburn's Smallpox Hospital at Finnington.

### **INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.**

Your Authority have not provided any institutional accommodation for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children in the area. However, the Board of Guardians have accommodation for un-married mothers and illegitimate children in their Infirmary, and provide for homeless children in the West View Cottage Home.

### **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

(a) For Infectious cases a Motor Ambulance has been provided by the Joint Hospital Board and is kept at the Isolation Hospital at Heath Charnock.

(b) For Non-infectious and Accident cases a Motor Ambulance is kept at the Fire Station, Town's Yard, and you have sanctioned during the year the provision of a second Motor Ambulance which can be used for taking cases to Hospital outside your Borough, and for the return journeys of the same.



## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

### M. & C. W. CENTRES.

Your Authority have provided two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, one at Eaves Lane Congregational School, which is open on Wednesdays from 2-30 to 4 p.m., and one at St. George's Street Congregational School, which is open on Thursdays from 2-30 to 4 p.m.

At both these Centres mothers may bring their babies for consultation and advice and may have their babies weighed, and buy at cost price suitable foods for the children who are not able to be fed by the breast.

No treatment is given at either of these centres.

### DAY NURSERIES.

Your Authority has now no Day Nurseries available in your Borough, either supported voluntarily or by yourselves.

Some two or three years ago there were two such Day Nurseries, one administered by your Authority and the other by Voluntary organisation.

The one administered by yourselves was closed by order of the Ministry some three-and-a-half years ago, and the voluntary one was closed owing to lack of funds.

### SCHOOL CLINICS.

A School Clinic has been provided by the Borough Education Committee and is situated at 2, St. Thomas's Square, and consists of a Treatment Clinic open daily at 9 a.m. A Dental Clinic with 4 Sessions weekly, an Eye Clinic held as often as required. The staff consists of Medical Officer, 2 Nurses and a Clerk. The number of children treated at this Clinic during 1925 was—Minor Ailments 431, Dental Cases 710, Eye Cases 154.

## **TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.**

A Dispensary for the treatment of Tuberculosis has been provided by the Lancashire County Council and is situated at 59, Gillibrand Street. It is staffed by a Tuberculosis Medical Officer and two Nurses, and is open for consultation on Mondays by appointment, and on Thursdays at 11 a.m.

## **TREATMENT CENTRES FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.**

There has been no Centre for these Diseases opened in your Borough and the County Council is responsible for the treatment and provision of these. However, Centres have been opened in the near-by towns where Chorley cases may go and receive their treatment, the Lancashire County Council paying the Railway Fares in necessitous cases. Centres are situated in Preston, Bolton, Wigan, Blackburn, etc.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

Your Public Health Staff is made up as follows :—

Medical Officer of Health (whole-time).

Sanitary Inspector (whole-time).

Assistant Sanitary Inspector (whole-time).

Two Health Visitors (whole-time).

One male Clerk at Sanitary Office (whole-time).

One female Clerk (part-time).

And a Staff of Workmen employed in refuse collection and destruction, scavenging, etc.

Your Sanitary Inspector holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and is a Member of the Institute of Cleansing Superintendents.

Your Assistant Sanitary Inspector holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and the Certificate for Food and Meats, R.S.I.

One Health Visitor holds the C.M.B. Certificate, and Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and for Health Visitors and School Nurses. The other Health Visitor is a State Registered Nurse and holds the C.M.B. Certificate.

Contribution is made under the Public Health Acts and Exchequer grants are received for the following members of your staff :—

The Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, and the two Health Visitors.

### **PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.**

Your Authority has not provided any Professional Nursing in the Home for general cases or for Infectious Diseases, but the Chorley District Nursing Association have provided two Nurses for general nursing in the home. Your Authority contribute £20 per annum to this Association.

### **MIDWIVES.**

The Midwives practising in the Borough are under the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Midwives of the County Council. Your Authority does not employ or subsidise any of these midwives. The number practising in the Borough is 9, all of whom are registered. You have, however, arrangements whereby these midwives can recover their fees from you in necessitous cases.

### **CHEMICAL WORK.**

The whole of the Chemical Analyses have been made during the year by the County Analyst and the Analyst for the City of Manchester.

Ten samples of Water were sent to these Analysts, and I append a copy of reports received from the County Analyst :—

C/684/687

County Laboratory,

36, Dansie Street,

Liverpool,

March 16th, 1925.

To

Dr. H. E. Middlebrooke,

Medical Officer of Health,

Borough of Chorley.

I have analysed the 4 Samples of Water received from Mr. Heaps on the 5th day of March, 1925, with the following results expressed in parts per 100,000 :—

Mark or designation of Sample	No. 20.	No. 21.	No. 22.	No. 23.
Total Solids in Solution ...	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 15 minutes ...	.058	.060	.058	.058
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 3 hours ...	.118	.118	.117	.113
Ammonia ...	.003	.005	.004	.004
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	.008	.007	.007	.007
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	.04	.06	.04	.04
„ as Nitrites ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Combined Chlorine ...	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

All the samples are very nearly alike and of excellent quality for domestic use.

The amount of iron in solution was negligible, not exceeding one part in 25 millions in any of the samples.

In No. 21 there was no suspended matter nor sediment, and in the remaining three only the minutest trace, much too small for quantitative estimation.

In a thickness of 2 feet the water has a slight yellowish brown colour, corresponding to 2.5 to 3.0 of series 452 of Lovibond's tintometer.

(Signed) W. COLLINGWOOD WILLIAMS, B.Sc., F.I.C.,  
County Analyst.

## LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following legislation is in force in the Borough :—

CHORLEY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1853.

CHORLEY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1871.

Several Provisional Orders amending the above Acts.

Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890.

Public Health Act (1907), in part.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Adoptive portion under consideration).

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Prevention of Nuisances arising from Snow, etc.	...	...	1916
Prevention of Nuisances arising from keeping of			
Animals	...	...	1916
Paving of Yards and open spaces	...	...	1893
Regulations in respect to Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	1907
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	1882
Slaughter Houses	...	...	1894
Markets	...	...	1882
Recreation Grounds	...	...	1915
Secondary means of Access to Houses	...	...	1893
Fresh and Waste Water Closets	...	...	1899
Telegraph Wires	...	...	1898
Betting in Streets	...	...	1896
Music and Singing in Streets	...	...	1898
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	1891

A new Bill is at present under consideration at the time of writing this report and will be dealt with in the present session in Parliament. The Bill is to confer further powers upon the Corporation and to make better provision for the health, local government, and other purposes.

## (3) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

## WATER.

The Water supply of the Borough is from the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks, situated at Rivington, some 3 or 4 miles to the south-east of the Borough, and is delivered to the Borough in mains. The water is of an excellent domestic quality (see Analyst's report) and the supply is constant. Complaints have been made during the year of a shortage in the Preston Road area, especially on Mondays. This is receiving the attention of the Liverpool Corporation, who have a scheme in hand for remedying this shortage. Practically every dwelling-house in the Borough is supplied directly from the mains, the only exception being a few farms and houses on the extreme edge of the Borough.

The source of the supply is the surrounding hills, these being principally upland moors, and as is usual from water gathered in these areas it is of a soft nature, and there is a liability to plumbo-solvent action. No cases of lead poisoning have come under my notice during the period under review, and this factor is constantly watched. The water has very little chance of contamination, the reservoirs being constantly patrolled and watched by the water inspectors. The following extensions to the mains have been made during the year :—

Euxton Lane	...	286 yards
Collinson Avenue	...	161 „
Highfield Road	...	193 „
Wright Street	...	102 „
Gaskell Street	...	75 „
South Avenue	...	43 „
Harrington Road	...	14 „
Total	...	<u>874</u> „

The number of houses supplied with the water direct is 7,300. The Liverpool Corporation Inspectors make regular inspections of the fittings, etc., in these houses.



## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The rivers and streams are regularly inspected by the Ribbleshed Inspectors. The two rivers concerned within your Borough are the Rivers Chor and Yarrow. The river Yarrow is a boundary mark only, but the river Chor runs through the centre of the Borough and is practically confined to North Ward, and I think it would be as well if I included here a short description of the method of dealing with the Chor water under the new Sewage Works Scheme.

The old connection from the river Chor to the Town's Sewers in Astley Park will be abandoned, the new pipe-line laid and connected to the chamber in Astley Park, so that the river water (except in time of heavy storm) will gravitate to the 36 inch storm water overflow pipe from the chamber. This pipe discharges to the excess-storm-water detritus tank at the works and except during heavy rains, the waters of the Chor will be the only waters passing through this tank. They will be led to and subjected to sedimentation in No. 6 tank, but during storms they will be indistinguishable from the greater volume of storm water, and will be treated in the storm water tanks and No. 6 tank jointly, the actual volume being passed through the Chor water tank being left to the discretion of the Manager. After sedimentation in the Chor water tank they will gravitate to the existing filters for further treatment before discharge to the existing effluent conduit. The only water which will be able to reach the existing filters will be this Chor water passing through the Chor water tank, but should the volume passing through the tank be in excess of the maximum capacity of the filters it will be possible to divert the flow direct to the effluent conduit. This latter is a contingency which might arise only on account of neglect on the part of the management-or execution of such work on the existing filters as to necessitate their being free from duty.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The drainage and sewerage of your Borough is combined, surface water and sewage, and with the exception of the following areas all houses are connected up to the sewers :—Red Bank, Tincklers Barracks, Plymouth Bridge, Birkacre, Euxton Lane, Crook Street, Netherside Cottages, and several farms inaccessible to the sewers, mostly on the outskirts of the Borough.

The sewers are regularly flushed during the summer by the Surveyor's Department, and all drains are tested where necessary with the smoke test.

Practically the whole of your Borough is on the water carriage system, and for descriptive purposes your sewage disposal system can be conveniently divided into 4 areas :—

- 1.—Main Sewage Disposal Works at Common Bank.
- 2.—Cowling Sewage Works.
- 3.—Heapey Sewage Works.
- 4.—Botany Sewage Works.

The last three works are merely auxiliary works and serve the areas where from geographical difficulties it is impossible to take the sewage to the main works without pumping.

The main Sewage Works deals with the sewage from over three quarters of the Borough.

These auxiliary works are quite efficient and create no serious nuisance and are worked on the principle of chemical precipitation, sand filtration and land irrigation.

At the main Sewage Works at Common Bank which is situated on the west side of the Borough on its extreme boundary the sewage is treated by passing through detritus chambers, then into mixing channels into which the precipitant is thrown, then into eight settling tanks and from thence to the filter beds of sand and gravel, and from these into a long carrier to the outfall into the River Yarrow.



At the moment of writing this report these main Sewage Works are undergoing a complete re-organisation, *i.e.*, the precipitation and sand filtration is being done away with and biological filters substituted.

I am indebted to Mr. David M. Watson, of the firm of Messrs Dodd & Watson, Birmingham, the Engineers employed by your Corporation, for the following description of the New Works :—

#### POPULATION.

“ At the 1921 census the population of Chorley was given as 30,576. The estimated population in 30 years time is 33,000 basing the increase on the average rate of increase during the past 20 years.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The Borough consumes about 24 gallons of water per head per day for all purposes—domestic and trades—and the supply is derived from the Liverpool Corporation Water Works at Rivington. It is estimated that this is not likely to be increased in the immediate future, but the works have been designed on an assumed dry weather flow of 25 gallons per head per day.

#### DRY WEATHER FLOW.

This has been taken as 909,760 gallons per day to allow for a slight increase during the loan period. The figure is made up as follows :—

33,000 persons × 25 gallons /head/day ...	825,000 gallons per day
Plus the dry weather flow of the River Chor	84,760 gallons per day
	<hr/>
	909,760 gallons per day

This figure has been used as a basis in the design of the proposed works.

## VOLUME TO BE TREATED.

It is proposed to treat up to three times the dry weather flow as sewage in the sedimentation tanks and on the filters and all sewage in excess of three times the dry weather flow will be diverted over the separating weir in the feed channel of the tanks and thence to the storm tanks. The storm water conveyed to the works by the 36 inch storm drain already described will continue to be treated in the present way, viz., passing through the storm detritus tank and screens and the two storm tanks.

## DETRITUS AND SCREENING CHAMBERS.

It is not proposed to make any alterations to these chambers.

## SEDIMENTATION TANKS AND STORM TANKS.

At the present time tanks Nos. 1 and 8 act as storm tanks and it is proposed to divert all storm water to tanks Nos. 7 and 8 and use No. 1 as a sewage sedimentation tank.

After leaving the screening and detritus chamber the sewage will pass as heretofore over the gauging weir and into the outer feed channel of the sedimentation tanks. This channel will be altered in minor ways to allow the sewage to flow westwards to the separating weir formed by reducing the level of the wall dividing the inner and outer feed channels and from here the sewage will flow eastwards again and enter the sedimentation tanks controlled by the existing penstocks. Baffle walls with suitable located inlets to distribute the flow across the tanks and to lower the level of introduction will be constructed in all sedimentation and both storm tanks. Draw-off of the sewage will be effected by long weirs the full width of the tanks formed by lowering the existing walls and constructing a collecting channel outside them. This channel will be in two sections, one for the storm tanks and one for the sedimentation tanks. The storm water will leave its collecting channel by three stoneware pipes, an 18 inch and a 24 inch existing drain and a proposed 36 inch, all of which will conduct the waters to the existing effluent conduit.

The tank effluent from the sedimentation tanks will leave the collecting channel by an 18 inch stoneware pipe drain and pass to a chamber.

These tanks have an average length of 92 feet 6 inches, an average breadth of 48 feet 9 inches, an average depth of 6 feet 2 inches and an average capacity of 166,000 gallons.

### BIOLOGICAL FILTERS.

On arrival at the proposed filters the tank effluent will be admitted to the central supply troughs of the respective filters by a series of pipes and sluice valves. Distribution from these central troughs will be effected by Ames "Simplex" Rectangular Automatic Distributors of which there will be seven working on four filters. The filters will have a total net area of 6,560 square yards, made up by two filters 325 feet  $\times$  60 feet, one filter 295 feet  $\times$  60 feet and one of 181 feet  $\times$  40 feet. The filtering medium will have an average depth of 6 feet, will rest on semi-circular ærating drainage tiles, and consist of clinker, coke, and Anglezarke stone broken to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in size. Central channels will provide facility for the effluent to gravitate to the humus tanks. Overflows and washouts will be provided to each supply trough and any waters from them will be treated by broad irrigation on the available land reserved for that purpose next the river.

### HUMUS TANKS.

These will be three in number, of the rectangular flat-bottomed type and will deal with all the effluent from the filters. Emptying for cleaning purposes can be effected by drawing off the top waters to within 3 feet of the bottom by floating arms connected to the effluent outlet to the river. The water and humus remaining in the bottom of the tank will then be drawn off through the sludge valves to the proposed pumping station and pumped up to the feed channel of the sedimentation tanks. The effluent will pass over the weirs and flow direct to the existing effluent conduit. Each tank

will have a length of 36 feet, a breadth of 20 feet and a capacity of 25,330 gallons, while the average depth will be 6 feet.

#### ENGINE AND PUMP HOUSE.

The proposed machinery to pump the humus sludge from the above tanks to the sedimentation tanks will consist of a treble-barrelled Hayward-Tyler direct acting sludge pump  $4\frac{3}{4}$ " bore  $\times$  8" stroke, belt driven by a 5 B.H.P. Petter Oil Engine, and will be housed in a building 30 feet  $\times$  13 feet which will provide accommodation for the storage of oils, etc., together with a separate room for the manager, with lavatory, w.c., and cooking convenience.

#### SLUDGE DIGESTION TANKS.

A sludge main will be laid from the existing sludge valves of the sedimentation tanks to the proposed sludge digestion tanks connected up en route with the existing sludge pipes from the detritus chambers, both sewage and storm water. These sludge digestion tanks will be six in number, each measuring 81 feet  $\times$  62 feet deep, and have a capacity of 700 cubic yards each, or a total storage capacity of from four to five months sludge production, mixing of the contents of the various tanks to promote and facilitate fermentative action will be rendered possible by drawing off sludge from the bottom of any tank and pumping it to the top of the same or any other tank. Surface waters will be decanted at small decanting chambers by removing stop planks and the water so liberated will be dealt with on the new filters whither it will flow by gravitation.

#### SLUDGE PUMPING STATION.

This will be a small timber frame building covered with galvanized corrugated iron and housing a 3 inch Stereophagus pump belt driven by a 5 B.H.P. Petter Oil Engine. The Pump's duties will be two-fold; one will be to pump the digested sludge to the drying beds and the other will be to mix the tank contents when that is found desirable.

## SLUDGE DRYING BEDS.

An area will be prepared for air-drying the sludge near the sludge digestion tanks and will consist of levelled bays bounded by earth banks and cuttings to a minimum of 18 inches deep. Drainage will be aided and removal of dry sludge facilitated by a layer of 6 inches of clinker ashes under each bed. The drainage waters will gravitate to the new filters."

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Practically the whole of your Borough is on the water carriage system with the exception of the areas named in the preceding paragraph where no sewers are available.

The closet accommodation at the end of 1925 was as follows :—

Privy Middens ...	...	...	56
Closets attached to above Privy Middens			58
Pail Closets ...	...	...	41
Fresh Water Closets	...	...	7,437
Waste Water Closets	...	...	965

## CONVERSIONS.

			During 1925.	During 5 years 1921 to 1925.
No. of Privy Closets	{	To Fresh W.C's	Nil	2
		„ Waste W.C's	Nil	Nil
		„ Pail, etc.	Nil	2
No of Pail Closets	{	To Fresh W.C's	Nil	Nil
		„ Waste W.C's	Nil	Nil
No. of Waste W.C's	...	To Fresh W.C's	3	7

No privy middens exist where sewers are available, and all the new houses being erected are fitted with fresh water closets.

Your Council contributes towards the cost of conversion of any closet to the water carriage system, and is equivalent to the half cost of such conversion.

## SCAVENGING.

The whole of this work in your Borough is carried out by your own workmen.

Sanitary covered bins are used for house refuse and these are emptied weekly and the refuse carted to the Destructor Works, where practically the whole is destroyed with the exception of a small quantity which is deposited in a tip on the outskirts of the Borough.

For the most part the work is carried out efficiently and in a cleanly manner. The chief complaint I have to bring before your Council is the mis-use of the sanitary bins which are provided for dry ashes only, but some people, despite repeated warnings, will persist in depositing wet rubbish in the bin, and this creates fermentation and decomposition, and consequently a smell, and also rots the bottom of the bin.

This refuse is collected by three motor vehicles and two horse vehicles.

The 56 privy middens are emptied by your Corporation workmen in the day-time, and the contents spread on farm land.

Your Council have provided a Refuse Destructor in Stump Lane where nearly the whole of the town's refuse is destroyed, and several very useful bye-products are made from this refuse.

The Scavenging Department during 1925 examined and cleansed the following:—

Fresh Water Closets Examined and Cleansed ...	20,734
Waste                   ,,                   ,,                   ,, ...	2,779
Yard Drains                   ,,                   ,, ...	48,611
Total                   ...                   ... ..	<u>72,124</u>



All this work is done by two drainmen who are constantly employed on this work throughout the year.

The number of stoppages removed by the above drainmen was as follows :—

No. of Stoppages in Fresh Water Closets	...	450
" " Waste " "	...	433
" " Yard Drains	...	919
		<hr/>
Total	...	<u>1,802</u>

The total amount of refuse destroyed at the Destructor Works during 1925 was as follows :—

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
House Refuse	...	7,661	9	1
Trade Refuse	...	140	8	3
Fish Refuse	...	126	15	2
Condemned Meat and Offal...		24	11	0
		<hr/>		
Total	...	7,953	4	2
		<hr/>		

During the summer months the streets are regularly watered and throughout the year they are regularly swept and kept tidy.

Waste paper is, however, still a great nuisance in the streets and street tidys could be employed (providing they would be used) with great effect.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following list shows some of the work done by your Sanitary Inspectors during the year :—

Stoppages of fresh water closets removed	...	603
Stoppages of waste water closets removed	...	527
Stoppages of yard drains removed	...	1116
Defective fresh water closets repaired	...	282
Defective waste water closets repaired	...	69
Defective yard drains repaired	...	32
Defective yard paving repaired	...	19
Defective slop-pipes repaired	...	41
Defective eaves and downspouts repaired	...	22
Defective roofs repaired	...	2
Dirty houses cleansed	...	6
Dirty yards cleansed	...	8
Insufficient ash-bin accommodation improved		32
Improper keeping of fowls and pigs removed		6
Offensive accumulations removed	...	3
Other nuisances abated	...	4
Total		<u>2,776</u>
1924		<u><u>3,048</u></u>

The number of premises visited by your Sanitary Inspectors during 1925 was 4,698.

The number of defects or nuisances discovered was 2,896.

The number of informal notices served was 1,211.

The number of statutory notices served was 4.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year under this heading.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 2,776.



## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No special action has been taken with regard to smoke abatement during the year, eight observations have been taken but no legal proceedings were taken.

The time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour is eight minutes.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were 13 offensive trades on the register at the end of 1925, *i.e.* :—

7 Tripe Dressers.  
2 Tallow Melters.  
2 Gut Dressers.  
2 Tanners.

All these premises are inspected with a view to seeing that they conform to the regulations.

## WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

The following list shows the number of registered workshops at the end of the year :—

Workshop Bakehouses	...	...	64
Dressmakers	...	...	29
Cloggers and Shoemakers	...	...	35
Tailors	...	...	13
Miscellaneous Workshops	...	...	120
Total number of Workshops on Register...			<u>261</u>

The condition of these Workshops is fair, and Table VII. shows the action taken during the year.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough and their condition is good. Both houses are run by a Company and are regularly inspected.

The one situated in King Street is the largest and has accommodation for 284 persons and is used by members of both sexes.

On the ground floor there is a large common room or kitchen for men, a smaller room which is used as a kitchen for the women, a reading room and separate ablution places.

There are 20 dormitories and some of these are divided off into cubicles for married couples.

The Sanitary arrangements are ample and are kept in good condition. A food store adjoins and is run for the inmates.

The other house is situated in Standish Street, and has accommodation for 137 men only.

The accommodation is similar to the one in King Street, *i.e.*, a large, airy, common kitchen on the ground floor, ablution accommodation, etc., and eleven dormitories.

These two houses are quite sufficient for the needs of the town.

## HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Up to the present time your Council have not formulated any bye-laws for this class of property, but in the new Bill now before the "House," clauses are inserted for the purpose of making bye-laws.

## SCHOOLS.

There are 12 Public Elementary Schools in your Borough and 1 Secondary School.

The Public Elementary Schools have accommodation for 4,050 scholars.

Three of these Schools are modern, having been built during recent years, and the accommodation afforded by these schools is good. Their sanitary conveniences are modern. Two schools are slightly older than the above three, and the accommodation they afford is fair to good. The remaining seven schools are old buildings and their standards of present day fitness leaves much to be desired. These schools being old naturally do not comply with present day standards as regards lighting, floors, heating and ventilation, and the sanitary conveniences are mostly of the old type and leave very much to be desired.

The Secondary School is a modern building and conforms to present day standards.

At the time of writing this report two new Schools are being erected, a Council School in East Ward, and a Church of England School in North Ward.

The Water Supply for the whole of the Schools is of good quality, being supplied from the Liverpool Corporation mains, and no insufficiency has been brought to my notice during the year.

During the year ten Infants Departments were closed for outbreaks of Measles amongst Infants.

No Upper Departments were closed during the year for epidemics.

#### **(4) HOUSING.**

##### **GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE BOROUGH.**

Your Borough is an old one and consequently contains a number of old houses and property which is not up-to-date. I have estimated that the shortage of houses is 300 to 400. This shortage is very slowly being overcome by the number of houses being built both by your Council and by private enterprise. I do not anticipate any important changes will take place in your population during the next few years, and I estimate that your population will increase yearly from 200 to 250.

##### **OVERCROWDING.**

It is very difficult to definitely say to what extent Overcrowding exists in your Borough, as no general survey has been undertaken since 1919, but I am fairly convinced that the conditions are still much as they were in that year. The principal causes for this overcrowding are the shortage of houses and economic factors such as tenants not being able to pay the high rents demanded for the new houses.

I am given to understand building is proceeding as fast as economic circumstances will permit and preference is given to the worst cases of overcrowding for tenancy of the new houses.

##### **FITNESS OF HOUSES.**

The general standard of fitness of housing in your Borough is fair to good. The modern houses are good and the older houses are also good, but many of the oldest houses are only fair to bad, and in 1919 several areas were scheduled for demolition at the earliest possible date. I hope during the coming year that something will be done with these areas.

The general character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses are:—Defective roofs, eaves and downspouts, walls badly

need pointing causing dampness and mildew, bad floors, bad stair-cases, bad window frames and doors, badly paved back yards, and in the single type of houses there is no through ventilation.

In a certain number of these houses the defects are due to the lack of proper management and supervision by the owners, and on the other hand a great many of them are caused through the carelessness and rough handling of the tenants, but generally if an owner gets a good tenant he will do most repairs that are necessary, but if the tenant is bad and careless the owner will usually do as little as possible.

During the year under review there have been no special difficulties encountered when asking or demanding owners to put the property in a fit state, and most of the notices served have been informal notices. No special action has been taken during the year to secure improved management of their property by the owners, and usually with a few exceptions the owners are very amenable.

No special method of dealing with unfit back to back houses has been adopted during the last five years owing to the shortage of alternative accommodation.

The water supply to the majority of the houses is good, being supplied from the mains of the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks.

The closet accommodation for the most part is good and separate, and mostly fresh water closets, but in some of the common yards in the oldest property there is only one closet for two houses; this is gradually being remedied.

The refuse disposal is by covered sanitary bins which are emptied weekly by your own Corporation workmen and is destroyed at the Destructor Works.

Beyond the usual routine inspections no special measures have been taken during 1925 as regards water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse disposal.

## UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No special action during the year has been taken in regard to unhealthy areas, or any representations made about the same, but several areas have been placed before you in previous reports to place under schedule for demolition when and as opportunity arises. I hope during the coming year that you will again take this matter up and commence this work.

## BYE-LAWS.

At the moment your Council have no bye-laws for the regulation of houses let in lodgings, and your Bill now being promoted will give you powers to make bye-laws in respect to these houses and to tents, vans, sheds, etc.

## GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Myself and your Inspectors are continually handing out information to householders in connection with all the foregoing paragraphs, and pamphlets were distributed during the year regarding cleanliness of houses, back yards, etc., and the disposal of household refuse.

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

No. of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	98
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—	
(i) By the Local Authority                   ...                   ...	41
(ii) By other bodies or persons           ...                   ...	52

No. of houses in course of erection under Council's building scheme   ...                   ...                   ...	46
---	----

Financial assistance for purposes of increasing housing accommodation :—

Advances made during 1925—

- (a) By loans ? Nil. Amount of loans £ Nil.
- (b) By subsidy ? 55. Amount of subsidies £6,050.



**Unfit Dwelling-houses.****Inspection—**

(1) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1,052
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 ...	40
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	Nil.
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	327

**Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.**

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	296
--	-----

**Action under Statutory Powers.****A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—**

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	27
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners, 79.*	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners, Nil.	
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	Nil.

**B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—**

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	4
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners, 4.	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners, Nil.	

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—

- |   |     |     |      |
|---|-----|-----|------|
| (1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders   | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made   | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made  | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders   | ... | ... | Nil. |

D.—No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, &c. ... Nil.

\* Including 52 outstanding from previous year.

## (5) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply of your Borough is adequate. The larger proportion is produced in the Rural District and brought into the Borough daily by carts.

All the arrangements for the supply and distribution are quite adequate.

From observations taken over the past 5 years and from the results by chemical analysis and bacteriological examinations the milk would appear to be of a wholesome character (with the exception of one farmer in 1924 outside the Borough).

No milk has been discovered during the year to be tuberculous, and the bacteriological reports for this purpose have all been returned as negative.



Four milch cows were slaughtered during the year under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, all these animals being definitely tubercular.

No licences have been granted under Special Designations, classified as in the Fourth Schedule to the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, and no refusals to register any retailers of Graded Milk have been made.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations were adopted by your Council in May, 1907, and are enforced.

The amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow :—

- (a) Where cows are habitually grazed is 600 cub. ft.
- (b) Where cows are not habitually grazed is 800 cub. ft.

Under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, the following were upon the register at December 31st, 1925 :—

Retail Purveyors and Producers	...	23
Retail Purveyors	... ..	14
Wholesale Producers	... ..	8
Retail Purveyors from outside districts		24
		—
Total		<u>69</u>

There are 31 Registered Cowkeepers in your Borough as against 32 in the previous year, and during the year 53 inspections have been made of their premises. The condition of these premises on the whole is fair, only minor defects and nuisances being found, chiefly limewashing overdue.

Your Council have appointed a Veterinary Inspector under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, and he inspects all milch cattle that are suspected to be diseased.

**MEAT.**

Your Council have provided a Public Abattoir and there are no private slaughter houses in the Borough.

The Abattoir is situated at the Town's Yard and consists of three slaughter halls with separate accommodation for all offal, and one pig slaughter house, and a large airy meat store. The whole of these premises are connected by pulleys and rails to facilitate the handling of the carcasses, also ample lairage accommodation is provided, and also a condemned meat store. This Abattoir is of immense value, as it simplifies meat inspection very considerably. The animals are examined before, during and after slaughter. The Abattoir is supplied with an excellent supply of water and steam.

The number of animals slaughtered in this Abattoir during 1925 was as follows :—

Cattle	...	...	2576
Calves	...	...	344
Sheep	...	...	7777
Pigs	...	...	841
Total	...	...	<u>11,538</u>

The total amount of tolls taken for the use of the Abattoir during the year amounted to £573 14s. 1d.

I am quite satisfied that the Abattoir is efficiently run, but one suggestion I would like to make being that butchers, slaughtermen, carters and others who have the right of access to the abattoir should all be issued free with a permit of right of entry. This would prevent unauthorised persons and hangers on frequenting the premises.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, have been administered, and for the most part are fairly satisfactory. All stalls on the market handling meat have been made to conform to the Regulations, and several shops have had glass windows put in, and all hawkers' vehicles have had glass or other material fitted.

The meat carriers, however, want constant watching to see that they conform to the Regulation regarding overalls, etc.

## OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

There are 64 Bakehouses on the register, two of which are underground bakehouses. All these premises have been inspected during the year and no prosecutions have been taken out for contravention of the Regulations.

The condition of these Bakehouses is fair to good.

I should like to see more of the bakehouses adopting bread wrapping machines, as this method of dealing with the bread is much more cleanly than the old method.

All the premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed for sale are inspected at the routine inspections. These include amongst others fried fish shops, tripe shops, butchers (making meat pies, sausages, etc.), confectioners, dairies, restaurants, fishmongers, jam makers, etc., and your Inspectors constantly inspect the foodstuffs exposed for sale in the Markets.

No case of food poisoning came under my notice during the year.

During the year the following amount of food was condemned or surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

			Lbs.
Tuberculosis carcasses and parts	...	...	12,502
Diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat			2,746
(other than above)			
Tinned Fruit	...	...	18
Corned Beef	...	...	6
Tripe	...	...	200
Dried Fruit	...	...	118
Jam ...	...	...	86
Tinned Fish	...	...	56
Total	...	...	<u>15,732 lbs.</u>

## (6) PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Immediately a notification of Infectious Disease is received the house is visited either by myself or your Inspectors.

If the case is going to the Isolation Hospital the case is removed to the Hospital by Motor Ambulance and the sick room is then immediately fumigated and the bedding, clothes, etc., are sent to the Town's Yard where they are disinfected under high pressure steam. The bedding and clothes are returned in a clean van. Detailed enquiries are made in order to trace if possible the source of infection and at the same time a complete inspection is made of the sanitary arrangements of the house, and disinfectants are supplied free.

During the period under review your Borough has been exceptionally free from epidemic disease, and no disease has been epidemic (period 1921 to 1925) with the exception of an outbreak of Para-Typhoid Fever in 1924, when 58 cases occurred occasioning 3 deaths. This outbreak was definitely traced to the milk supply from a Farm in the Rural district. A special report under the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922, on this epidemic was presented to you in December, 1924.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is always kept in the Public Health Department, and is supplied free to the General Practitioners, who make full use of the service and promptly apply for it when needed.

During 1925, 17 phials of 8,000 units have been supplied to these practitioners.

No use has been made during the year of the Schick or Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and no primary or re-vaccinations have been performed by your Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox prevention) Regulations, 1917.

## PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

These examinations are conducted by the Clinical Research Association, and the Manchester and Liverpool University Laboratories. During 1925 the following work was done under this heading :—

<u>No. of Specimens examined.</u>				<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>
Blood	...	...	7	2	5
Sputum	...	...	25	2	23
Throat Swabs	...	...	40	5	35
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	...	...	1	—	1
Fæces	...	...	1	1	—
Urine	...	...	1	1	—
Water	...	...	10	—	—
			—	—	—
Total	...	...	<u>85</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>64</u>

All contacts with infectious disease are warned of the danger and are watched. There has been one carrier of Para-Typhoid in the Borough following the late epidemic and she has been constantly visited and kept under observation. No return cases have been noted during 1925.

I have not found it necessary during the year to recommend your Council to make any of the non-notifiable infectious diseases compulsorily notifiable. (Chicken Pox was made compulsorily notifiable for the second half of the year 1924).

## DISINFECTION.

During 1925 25 houses were disinfected by means of formalin and sulphur, and 875 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected by the high pressure steam apparatus situated at the Town's Yard.

You have also provided arrangements at the Town's Yard for bathing verminous persons. It was not found necessary during 1925 to use these facilities.

## INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Two hundred and thirty-three (233) cases of infectious disease were notified to me throughout the year made up as follows :—

Disease.		No. of cases.	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	34
Diphtheria ...	...	...	8
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	113
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica		...	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		...	32
Other forms of Tuberculosis		...	22
Total		...	<u>233</u>

The ages, groups, and Wards in which these cases occurred are shewn in the accompanying Infectious Disease Table with the exception of Tuberculosis which is shewn separately.

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1925. AGES AND WARDS.

	Number of Cases Notified.												Total Cases Notified in each Ward							
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	North	South	East	West	Workhouse Chorley Residents	Workhouse Chorley Residents not Workhouse	Cases removed to Hospital
Diphtheria	8	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	2	2	...	...	8
Scarlet Fever	34	...	...	1	4	3	20	2	...	4	...	...	...	3	13	10	6	2	...	32
Erysipelas	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	7	2	4	3	6	3	1	...	...
Pneumonia	113	9	4	8	4	5	16	7	5	11	14	21	9	29	19	41	21	3	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Totals	179	10	5	10	10	10	37	15	6	17	20	28	11	41	38	60	34	6	..	41



## **DIPHTHERIA.**

This disease was notified in 8 cases as against 3 in 1924. All these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The incidence rate for this disease is 0.2 per 1,000 population, as against 0.09 the previous year, and for the whole of England and Wales for 1925 it was 1.23. Two cases occurred in each Ward of your Borough.

Two deaths occurred from this Disease.

For particulars of Diphtheria Anti-toxin and the number of throat swabs examined see preceding paragraph.

## **SCARLET FEVER.**

This fever was notified 34 times in 1925, as against 6 in 1924. The cases occurred—3 in North Ward, 13 in South Ward, 12 in East Ward, and 6 in West Ward. Out of this number 32 cases were removed to Hospital for treatment. There were no deaths from this disease during the year. The incidence rate for this disease for your Borough is 1.07 per 1,000 population and for the whole of England and Wales 2.36.

## **ENTERIC FEVER.**

No cases occurred of this disease throughout the year, but one case was suspected and was sent to the Isolation Hospital for observation, but proved negative.

The previous year 58 cases occurred.

The incidence rate for this disease for the whole of England and Wales for 1925 was 0.07 per 1,000 population.

## **ERYSIPELAS.**

This disease was notified to me in 17 cases, as against 19 in 1924. All these cases were treated at home and there were no deaths from this disease.



The incidence rate for this disease is 0.53 per 1,000 population, as against 0.60 in the previous year, and for the whole of England and Wales for 1925, 0.39.

### **PNEUMONIA.**

Pneumonia (all forms) was notified to me 113 times, as against 79 cases in the previous year.

There were 35 deaths from this disease, 20 males and 15 females, as against 28 in the previous year. 29 cases occurred in North Ward, 19 in South Ward, 44 in East Ward, and 21 in West Ward.

### **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**

One case of this disease occurred during the year, being exactly the same number as the previous year. This child recovered without having its vision impaired. This case was nursed at home.

### **ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.**

Three cases of this disease were notified during the year, 1 in North Ward, 1 in South Ward and 1 in West Ward. There were two deaths and the third case recovered. The two deaths from this disease were dead upon the receipt of the notification. The third case was treated in the Isolation Hospital and recovered, and is being kept under observation, there being no sequelæ up to the present.

### **CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.**

One case of this disease was notified during the year and proved fatal.

### **ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.**

Two cases of this disease were notified to me during the year. These cases are still being kept constantly under observation.

## **CHICKEN POX.**

This is not a compulsory notifiable disease and has not been very prevalent throughout the year. I have been called in consultation several times for differential diagnosis by the general practitioners in the town. There were no deaths and no cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

## **MEASLES.**

This disease is also not a scheduled notifiable disease, and has been rather more prevalent than usual during the year.

Eleven deaths occurred from this disease.

Ten Infants' Departments of the Public Elementary Schools were closed on account of this disease.

Pamphlets setting out the dangers of measles and public notices in the local press have been issued warning parents of the dangers.

## **WHOOPING COUGH.**

This disease has also been rather more prevalent than usual throughout the year.

This disease was responsible for 16 deaths, and 6 of these deaths occurred in infants under 1 year of age.

## **DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.**

There were 9 cases of deaths from this disease in infants under 2 years of age, as against 8 in the previous year.

These cases as well as the cases of the two preceeding diseases are all investigated by your Health Visitors.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

54 cases of this disease were notified during the year as against 62 in the previous year. 32 of these cases were pulmonary, and 22 were non-pulmonary.

Of the pulmonary cases 20 occurred in males and 12 in females.

Of the non-pulmonary, 9 in males and 13 in females.

This disease (all forms) occasioned 29 deaths, as against 24 deaths in the previous year. Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 21 of these deaths, 8 males and 13 females; non-pulmonary caused death in 8 cases, 3 males and 5 females.

The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 population is 0.66 as against 0.50 of the previous year.

The total number of cases on the register is shewn in the following table :—

TUBERCULOSIS.							
			PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
						Total.	Total.
On Register at 1st Jan., 1925	...	...	108	106	214	73	89
Notified during the year			20	12	32	9	13
Total	...		128	118	246	82	102
Removed from Register during the year	...		16	15	31	9	21
Remaining on Register at 31st Dec., 1925	...		112	103	215	73	81
						154	369

The reasons for removal from the Register are as follows :—

			PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Died	...	...	8	13	3	5
Disease arrested	...	...	3	1	3	11
Wrongly notified	...	...	4	1	0	2
Removed out of district			1	—	3	3
Totals	...		16	15	9	21

Twenty-six persons received treatment in a Sanatorium for this disease during the year as against 27 in the previous year, 21 were pulmonary and 5 other forms.

For ages and wards in which the cases occurred see Table IV.

The following list shews the occupations of the persons notified during the year as suffering from Tuberculosis :—

Occupation.		No. of cases.	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.
No Occupation	...	25	13	12
School Children	...	7	1	6
Housewives	...	7	6	1
Weavers ...	...	4	4	0
Millhands ...	...	2	2	0
Labourers	...	2	1	1
Miners ...	...	1	1	0
Turner ...	...	1	1	0
Mechanic ...	...	1	0	1
Sailor ...	...	1	1	0
Carter ...	...	1	1	0
Milliner ...	...	1	0	1
Licensed Victualler	...	1	1	0
Totals	...	54	32	22

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is Pulmonary 1:21, Non-Pulmonary 3:8, and there is no evidence of any wilful neglect or refusal to notify, or of excessive incidence of or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in your Borough.

No action has been taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (Article III., V., VI., and VII.), as no notified cases are so employed, and no action has been taken under Section 62 Public Health Act, 1925.

All tubercular cases are kept under observation and their movements (removals to sanatoria, etc.), are followed up and the premises, bedding and personal clothing are regularly disinfected.

There is complete co-ordination between your Health Department and the Tuberculosis Department of the Lancashire County Council.

## **(7) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

### **GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.**

Your Council have provided two Health Visitors who are employed in visiting the homes and giving advice as to the attention to simple rules of health generally. They also advise mothers who are suffering from any condition which is likely to impair their health or the health of their infants, and they also advise mothers to consult their own medical man with a view to the necessary treatment or remedial measures being obtained. They also advise and give general simple rules for the care of children under 5 years of age where such appears to be necessary or is desired. They also distribute pamphlets on the Health of the Child and the Mother, and during their visits notice any special defects that there may be about the house or premises.

## CONSULTATION AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Your Council have provided two Infant Clinics, one at Eaves Lane Congregational Schools, and the other at St. George's Street Congregational Schools. These are held respectively on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 2-30 p.m.

Your Health Visitors attend both these Centres and also your Medical Officer. Mothers may bring their babies to these Centres to have them weighed and ask for advice and may purchase foods, etc., at cost price.

No treatment is given at either of these Centres.

No fixed consultations have yet been arranged at these Centres, but expectant mothers consult your Medical Officer, and the Health Visitors give advice when desired to do so, and midwives are encouraged to bring their patients to the centres.

### Record of Attendances and Sales at the Centres during the Year ending December 31st, 1925.

CENTRE.	Meetings held	Total Attendances.	Number of babies who attended.	Sales.		
				Glaxo lbs.	Virol $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Tru food lbs.
St. George's Street ...	45	1098	170	118	330	143
(1924) ...	45	1161	180	382	290	72
Eaves Lane ...	44	547	97	136	246	9
(1924) ...	44	666	106	188	170	27

## MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

Your Council have made arrangements with the Blackburn Maternity Hospital and the Chorley Infirmary for the reception of uncomplicated maternity cases. No patient availed themselves of this service during the year, although many patients were offered this facility.

Complicated cases\* of maternity requiring surgical interference are sent into the Chorley Hospital, and 9 such cases availed themselves of this service during the year.

Your Council have not made any special arrangements for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, but arrangements would be made as occasion demands.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Three cases of maternal mortality occurred in the Borough in 1925. All these cases were thoroughly investigated by your Health Visitors, and they also visit all cases of Still-Births and Infantile Deaths, to ascertain the cause of the same.

## FREE MILK SUPPLY.

Grade "A" Milk is supplied to expectant and nursing mothers, and infants under 3 years of age, free, if their income is below the following scale, *i.e.*,

Number in Family	...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Income	...	15/-	20/-	23/-	26/-	29/-	32/-	35/-

Following is the record of quantities of milk supplied to free cases during 1925.



Month.		Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.	Number of Cases.
January	...	182	2	1	44
February	...	196	3	0	52
March ..	...	191	1	0	48
April ...	...	258	3	1	58
May ...	...	209	3	0	52
June ...	...	264	1	1	61
July ...	...	340	0	1	61
August	...	276	1	0	60
September	...	330	1	0	64
October	...	299	1	0	63
November	...	251	0	1	57
December	...	342	0	1	72
Totals	...	3142	3	0	Monthly average 57.6

Number of Individual Cases supplied with Free Milk **152**

Number of Suppliers, January—August 5th ... 32

„ „ August 5th—December ... 1

Total Quantity Supplied ... 3,142 $\frac{3}{4}$  Gallons.

Grade A Milk Supplied during year ... 1470 $\frac{1}{8}$  Gallons

Ordinary Milk „ „ ... 1672 $\frac{5}{8}$  „

Date on which supply of Grade A Milk commenced, Aug. 6th.

## ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Your Authority have up to the present not completed any arrangements for the Orthopædic treatment for children under 5 years of age. You have had a scheme in hand which you have considered, and I hope before another report appears that this will have been completed and will be in full working order.

## VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

A ladies' Committee has been formed in connection with each of the Welfare Centres, and these ladies arrange for the teas,



and give advice as regards garment making, pattern cutting, and assist in the clerical work of the Centres. The thanks of the town should be given to these ladies for the amount of work they have done and the time they have devoted to it.

The co-ordination of all work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department with the School Medical Service is complete, as your Medical Officer is also School Medical Officer, and the Health Visitors are housed in an office in the same building as the School Nurses, and thus have ample opportunity of conferring with each other.

### (8) GENERAL.

#### PROPAGANDA WORK DURING THE YEAR.

A "Health Week" was held in October when an Exhibition loaned by the Central Council for Infant and Child Welfare was held in the Town Hall. This was supplemented by exhibits of Gas and Gas Cooking, Waste and how to avoid it (Cleansing Dept. Exhibit), Tuberculosis Exhibit loaned by the Lancashire County Council, Publication Stall and many excellent trade exhibits.

The Exhibition, I think one may say, was a complete success if one may judge by the numbers who attended daily.

Lectures were given each evening and these were attended splendidly, once more proving that the general public have begun to realise that there is something good to be had at these lectures, and that the information handed to them is not all one-sided, and that it is for their good only. Amongst the Lectures given may be mentioned—Professor Leonard Hill (Sunshine and Fresh Air), Dr. Catherine Chisholme (Breast Feeding), Councillor Dr. Lea (Random Reflections on the Laws of Nature), etc.

Films, dealing with Milk, Flies, Care of the Teeth, Venereal Disease and General Health subjects were shewn in the Hippodrome throughout the week.

During the year the following pamphlets have been distributed broadcast throughout your Borough.

- 1.—General Health Notes.
- 2.—Measles.
- 3.—Influenza.
- 4.—Cancer.
- 5.—The Common House Fly.
- 6.—Infantile Diarrhœa.
- 7.—Care of the Teeth.
- 8.—Tonsils and Adenoids.
- 9.—Advice to Mothers before and after the birth of the child.
- 10.—Prevention and Cure of Lice, etc., in the Heads of Children.
- 11.—To Mothers (Teeth).

In conclusion I should once again like to thank the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees for their courtesy and kindness during the year, and also to thank the members of the Public Health Staff for the excellent work they have done throughout the year, and especially during Health Week, without which help it would have been impossible for me to carry on.

I beg to remain,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*H. E. Hudalbrook*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

April, 1926.

**TABLE I.**  
**Rainfall and Temperatures. Summary for the Year 1925.**

Month.			Total rainfall Inches	Number of days on which rain fell	Highest rainfall on one day Inches	Highest tempera- ture on one day Degrees Fah.	Lowest tempera- ture on one day Degrees Fah.
January	...	...	2.31	16	0.43	53	32
February	...	...	5.91	22	0.94	54	29
March	...	.	1.76	18	0.34	55	24
April	...	...	2.20	17	0.50	60	29
May	...	...	4.42	22	0.62	74	36
June	...	...	0.02	1	0.02	83	42
July	...	...	2.41	13	0.74	86	48
August	...	...	3.12	20	0.55	70	47
September	...	...	4.55	25	0.57	64	35
October	...	...	4.24	19	0.58	66	30
November	...	...	4.06	11	1.39	58	23
December	...	...	2.35	20	0.68	55	24
Total			37.35	204	—	—	—

Records taken at "Oakdene," Windsor Road, at 9-0 a.m. daily

Height of station above sea level 283 feet.

Rain gauge 5 inches in diameter and 12 inches high at the rim.

Thermometers are exposed in the shade in a Stephenson Screen, 3 ft. 6 ins. from the ground, the front of the screen facing North.

**TABLE II.**  
**VITAL STATISTICS, 1894 to 1925.**

Year	Estimated Population to Middle of Year	No. of Births	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate
1894	24,700	847	34.33	504	20.40
1895	25,200	882	35.00	600	23.81
1896	25,700	829	32.26	582	22.64
1897	26,000	779	29.96	545	20.96
1898	26,300	799	30.38	486	18.48
1899	26,500	788	29.77	577	21.77
1900	26,740	719	26.88	577	21.57
1901	27,000	759	28.11	485	18.05
1902	27,500	790	28.72	462	16.80
1903	28,000	825	29.46	464	16.57
1904	28,500	782	27.44	455	15.96
1905	29,000	775	26.70	461	15.8
1906	28,650	791	27.61	482	16.82
1907	29,000	765	26.38	494	17.03
1908	29,300	829	28.30	468	15.97
1909	29,700	796	26.80	501	16.87
1910	30,030	781	26.01	427	14.22
1911	30,400	714	23.45	501	16.48
1912	30,700	696	22.64	501	16.32
1913	31,100	738	23.73	455	14.63
1914	31,500	756	24.00	477	15.14
1915	28,930	704	22.35	473	16.35
1916	30,672	565	18.4	445	15.8
1917	30,463	506	16.6	362	13.2
1918	34,404	452	13.1	568	18.5
1919	32,912	532	16.1	409	12.9
1920	32,853	794	24.1	403	12.2
1921	31,220	697	22.3	384	12.2
1922	31,350	573	18.2	408	13.0
1923	31,300	574	18.3	386	12.3
1924	31,490	548	17.4	399	12.6
<b>1925</b>	<b>31,670</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>12.4</b>

TABLE III.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925.

	BIRTH- RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years)	Total Deaths under One year	Causes of Death certified by Regis- tered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales ...	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
CHORLEY ...	17.3	12.4	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.47	0.06	0.50	0.41	16.4	103	94.7	4.0	1.3

**TABLE IV.**  
**Number of Cases of Tuberculosis—Ages and Wards.**

	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Removed to Sanatoria
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	32	1	2	1	7	13	6	2	9	6	14	3	21
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary ...	22	1	9	6	2	2	2	—	5	5	7	5	5
Total ...	54	2	11	7	9	15	8	2	14	11	21	8	26

**TABLE V.**

**Summary of Visits Paid by the Health Visitors during the  
Year ending December 31st, 1925.**

MONTH.	1st Visits	Re-Visits		Special Visits	No Access	Total	Homes Visited
		Under 1 year	1-5 years				
January ...	50	143	270	8	9	480	345
February ...	41	171	351	6	6	575	427
March ..	47	211	407	9	3	677	500
April ...	41	185	365	8	7	606	443
May ...	29	218	429	6	2	684	511
June ...	63	178	385	6	7	639	474
July ...	52	91	209	4	0	356	254
August	53	143	222	17	3	438	321
September ...	54	137	315	17	7	530	404
October ...	44	148	254	5	4	455	324
November ...	36	209	389	8	3	645	471
December ..	43	154	283	29	0	509	384
Totals ...	553	1988	3879	123	51	6594	4858

Totals are made up as follows :—

	Nurse Walsh		Nurse Woods		Combined Totals	
1st Visits ...	...	282	...	271	...	553
Re-Visits (under 1 year)...	...	980	...	1008	...	1988
Re-visits (1-5 years)	...	1921	...	1958	...	3879
Special Visits	...	69	...	54	...	123
No Access ...	...	32	...	19	...	51
Totals	...	3284		3310		6594



**TABLE VI.**

Summary of Visits Paid by the Health Visitors during  
the Year ending December 31st, 1925.

Month		Nurse Walsh	Nurse Woods	Combined
January	... ..	226	254	480
February	... ..	299	276	575
March	... ..	341	336	677
April	... ..	283	323	606
May		352	332	684
June	... ..	299	340	639
July	... ..	139	217	356
August	... ..	263	175	438
September	... ..	225	305	530
October	... ..	230	225	455
November	... ..	341	304	645
December	... ..	286	223	509
Totals	...	3284	3310	6594
Houses Visited	...	2499	2359	4858

# TABLE VII.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925, for the Borough of Chorley, on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

## 1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ... ..	12	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .. ...	60	15	...
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	10	...	...
Total ... ..	82	15	Nil.

Table VII. continued.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	..	...
Want of Ventilation ...	...	...	..	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	..	..	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accomodation	1	1	...	...
	2	2	...	...
	1	1	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ...	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	8	8	...	...
Other offences ...	1	1	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in part 3 of this Report)				
Total	15	15	Nil.	Nil.

Table VII. continued.—3. HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers	
		Con-tractors	Work-men		Con-tractors	Work-men
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c.      ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	1	..	...	...

Table VII. continued.—4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number
Workshop Bakehouses	...	64
Dressmakers	...	29
Cloggers and Shoemakers	...	35
Tailors	...	13
Miscellaneous Workshops	...	120
Total number of Workshops on Register		261

### 5. OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
<i>Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—</i>	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts (s. 133, 1901)	Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remedial under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory & Workshops Acts (s. 5, 1901)	2
Other ...	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year	...
	2

April 30th, 1926.

H. E. MIDDLEBROOKE, Medical Officer of Health.



